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The FEED SITUATION

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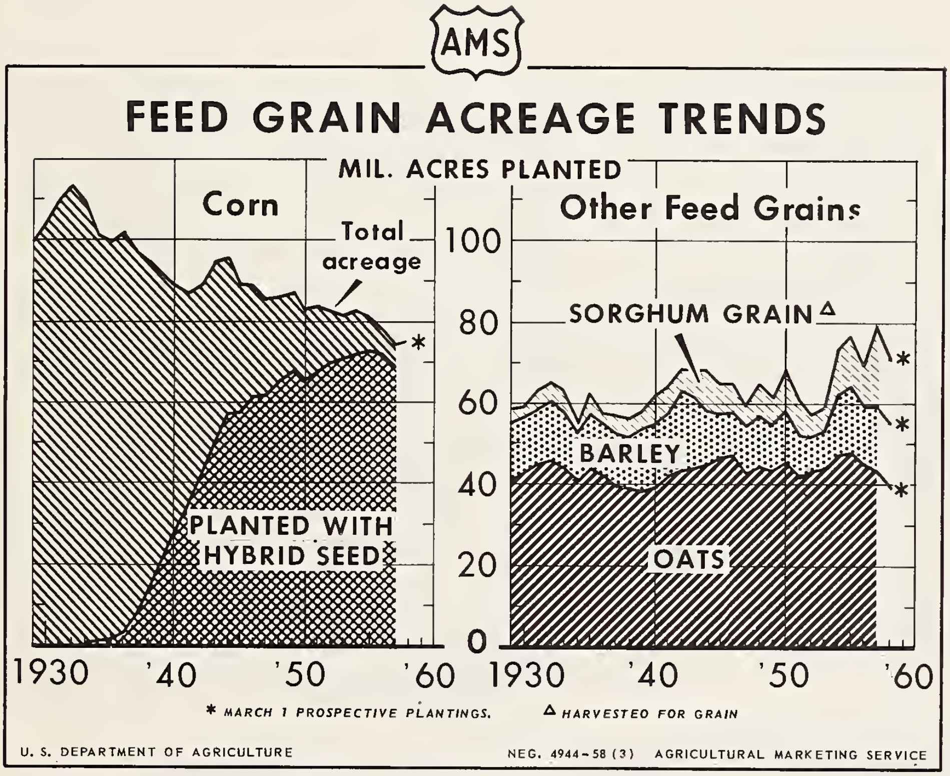

Corn acreage has trended downward for a quarter of a century. The total acreage planted to oats, barley and sorghum grain has increased sharply since 1952, and in 1957 exceeded corn for the first time. In 1958, however, March 1 prospective plantings indicate a 2 percent increase in corn acreage, but smaller acreages of other feed grains. This would result in an overall reduction of 4 percent in total feed grain acreage.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

Item	Unit	1956		1957		1958		
		Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
PRICES								
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.26	1.32	1.28	1.29	1.11	1.13	1/1.16
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.20	.931	.958	1.00
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.673	.678	.802	.794	.732	.736	1/.703
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.637	.647	.737	.724	.634	.644	1/.655
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.619	.618	.728	.720	.613	.611	.621
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.06	1.12	1.21	1.22	1.17	1.18	1/1.18
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.915	.925	1.03	1.03	.855	.867	.851
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	1.81	1.84	2.09	2.07	1.63	1.62	1.69
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.22	2.29	2.34	2.34	2.21	2.20	1/2.27
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	28.00	28.00	35.00	34.00	29.00	27.50	28.00
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	21.30	21.00	22.50	21.60	19.00	18.70	18.50
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	40.00	41.00	42.75	44.25	33.50	34.25	40.50
Buffalo	Ton	46.60	48.00	50.00	50.25	41.40	43.10	47.90
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.06	2.66	2.71	2.86
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	39.90	40.40	42.00	43.75	33.50	33.50	40.00
Buffalo	Ton	46.10	46.60	48.40	49.25	41.25	43.00	47.40
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.96	2.97	3.13	3.11	2.71	2.76	2.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	60.40	58.05	58.30	58.25	55.25	58.40	65.75
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.92	3.84	3.87	3.81	3.68	3.70	3.90
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	52.60	50.40	55.75	54.55	57.30	60.00	63.10
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.76	3.72	3.87	3.84	3.72	3.76	3.89
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	54.75	51.40	55.90	59.50	50.90	52.25	55.40
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	51.25	51.00	49.60	47.45	52.60	55.10	61.90
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	46.00	44.50	50.00	47.00	40.50	41.00	45.00
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	45.90	48.40	48.00	45.20	42.75	40.75	43.00
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	49.50	42.40	52.40	47.75	51.60	49.90	46.75
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	59.00	57.90	61.50	60.50	54.50	55.00	55.00
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	67.50	68.75	79.70	78.10	82.70	89.40	107.20
Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	63.75	64.05	71.95	70.00	79.05	85.00	101.90
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	143.75	139.95	136.25	136.25	133.70	130.60	128.75
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	48.00	46.10	67.00	66.00	45.10	46.10	44.60
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.60	3.60	3.83	3.80	3.56	3.56	3.60
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.36	4.36	4.51	4.48	4.29	4.29	4.38
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.93	3.95	4.11	4.11	3.91	3.89	3.93
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.160	.160	.288	.280	.180	.180	1/.180
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES								
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	71	73	75	75	60	61	63
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1947-49=100	77	75	79	77	75	77	84
Five oilseed meals	1947-49=100	78	75	78	77	75	77	84
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1947-49=100	72	72	75	75	77	81	94
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1947-49=100	79	77	86	82	74	74	78
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	87	87	91	90	84	84	86
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/								
(March average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 3/ 1938-56=13.0	Bushel	9.8	9.8	13.5	13.4	17.2	17.8	1/18.1
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1937-56=13.3	Bushel	10.3	10.3	13.7	14.0	19.9	20.6	20.3
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 4/ 1937-56=15.5	Bushel	15.0	14.3	15.9	16.6	23.7	23.6	1/24.0
Milk-feed, U. S. 1937-56=1.26	Pound	1.38	1.33	1.38	1.34	1.51	1.48	1.41
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1937-56=23.0	Pound	22.0	21.8	21.1	21.2	24.6	24.8	24.4
Egg-feed, U. S. 1947-56=10.3	Pound	11.6	11.0	8.6	8.7	11.7	11.0	12.0
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 6.6	Pound	5.7	5.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 5.6	Pound	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 8.9	Pound	9.1	9.2	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.4	8.0

1/ Average for three weeks ended March 21. 2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 3/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 28, 1958

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SUMMARY

Farmers are planning a small reduction in the total acreage of feed grains this year and with an average growing season the cut would result in smaller production than last year's record output. The 142 million tons produced last year is estimated to be about 11 million tons above the 1957-58 disappearance. With the carryover into 1958-59 expected to be around 60 million tons, the supply of all feed concentrates, including the byproduct feeds, in the new season would be more than 200 million tons for the third successive year. It may be only a little below the record 219 million tons for 1957-58.

Based on prospective plantings of March 1, farmers will increase their 1958 corn acreage 2 percent from 1957 when the acreage planted reached the lowest point in 70 years. But smaller acreages of other feed grains are planned: oats down 8 percent; barley, 3 percent and sorghum grain, 13 percent. This would give an overall reduction of 4 percent in the combined acreage of the four feed grains.

Farmers' plans for corn will be influenced to some extent by the acreage of corn finally signed under the 1958 Acreage Reserve Program. Farmers signed agreements in February to place about 4 million acres of corn in the Reserve Program this year. This was the maximum permitted by funds originally allocated to the corn program. An additional 3.2 million acres have been offered by producers for reserve sign-up and legislation has been enacted that would provide funds for about 3.0 million of this acreage, or a total of about 7.0 million acres. In 1957, 5.2 million acres were placed under the Acreage Reserve Program.

Prices of feed grains and high protein feeds have advanced during the past 2 or 3 months. The price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago rose from a seasonal low of $1.09 per bushel for the last week of January to $1.19 for the week ended March 14, but subsequently lost some of this gain. Prices of other feed grains also have strengthened in recent months, especially sorghum grain. Prices of oilseed meals, animal protein feeds and wheat millfeeds have increased materially since January. Feed grain prices continue substantially below last year's level, while high protein feed prices advanced above last year's level in March.

Lower feed prices this winter have resulted in generally favorable feed price ratios for livestock producers. Prices received by farmers for hogs and beef cattle have been unusually high in relation to corn prices, and prices of dairy products and eggs have been above average relative to the cost of feed. Favorable feed price ratios are expected to result in an increase in livestock production during 1958, especially in hogs.

Present indications are that a record tonnage of feed grains will be placed under price support from the 1957 crops. Through February 15, farmers had placed 250 million bushels of sorghum grain and 141 million of barley under price support from the big 1957 crops, the largest of record. Corn placed under support through February 15 totaled 181 million bushels, much less than the 313 million a year earlier. Fewer corn producers in the commercial area are eligible for the full price support and much of the corn is too high in moisture content to qualify for price support.

On February 21, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced price supports on 1958 crops of oats, barley and sorghum grain at 70 percent of the parity prices, the same percentage as in 1957. The national average support for oats is 61 cents per bushel, the same as for the 1957 crop. The barley support of 93 cents per bushel is 2 cents lower and the sorghum grain support of $1.83 per hundred pounds is 3 cents lower.

PROSPECTS FOR 1958-59

Feed Grain Acreage Prospects for 1958

Farmers will reduce the total acreage planted to feed grains in 1958 about 4 percent from the 1957 level, if they carry out their March 1 planting intentions. An increase of about 2 percent is planned for corn acreage, but this is more than offset by prospective reductions of 8 percent in oats, 3 percent in barley and 13 percent in sorghum (table 3). The combined acreage of the four feed grains would total 146 million acres (excluding an allowance for acreage of sorghums harvested for forage and silage), 7 million acres less than in 1957 and 2 million below the 1952-56 average. More effective restrictions on the use of crop acreages under the Acreage Reserve Program, increased acreage seeded to wheat and the additional acreage going under the Conservation Reserve Program have contributed to the reduction in the total feed grain acreage.

The prospective acreage of corn to be planted in 1958 is 75.1 million acres, 1.2 million more than in 1957 but 6 million below the 1952-56 average. Prospective increases in corn acreage are indicated for most areas of the country. In the Corn Belt, an increase of 2 percent is indicated for Ohio and Indiana, 3 percent for Illinois and 1 percent for Iowa. In Nebraska, farmers plan an increase of 12 percent and in Kansas 7 percent from the small acreage planted last year. Acreages in these two States, however, would still be materially below the 1947-56 average. Missouri, Minnesota and South Dakota all indicated small decreases.

The acreage of corn planted this year will be influenced by the total acreage of corn signed under the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program. When farmers indicated their March 1 planting intentions they had signed agreements for 4.0 million acres, the maximum permitted by funds originally allocated to corn. An additional 3.2 million acres had been offered and legislation enacted in late March provided funds for most of this additional acreage.

If corn yields equal the 1952-56 average by States, on the prospective 1958 acreage, a crop of 3.1 billion bushels will be produced. This would be about 300 million bushels less than in 1957 and 150 million below the 1952-56 average. Corn yields, however, have trended upward for a number of years. When adjusted for trend, the prospective U. S. average yield for 1958 would be around 43 bushels per acre, compared with an average yield of about 41 bushels based on the 1952-56 average by States. The 43-bushel yield this year would give a crop of about 3.2 billion bushels on the prospective acreage.

The total prospective acreage of oats to be seeded in 1958 is 39.7 million acres, 3.4 million acres or 8 percent less than in 1957. The acreage of oats has declined each year since the record of 47.5 million acres were seeded in 1955. If 1958 prospects should be realized, the oats acreage would be the lowest since 1940. Smaller oats acreages are in prospect for most areas of the country. The greatest reductions are indicated for the South. Yields equal to the 1952-56 average by States on the prospective acreage would produce a crop of 1,128 million bushels, 14 percent below the near average 1957 crop.

Table 2 .- Feed grains: Planted acreage, yield and production, United States, average 1952-56, annual 1950-58

Year	Corn 1/			Oats			Barley		
	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1952-56	81.1	40.1	3,249	44.9	28.7	1,289	12.9	25.3	326
1950	82.9	37.1	3,075	45.0	30.4	1,369	13.0	23.3	304
1951	83.3	35.1	2,926	41.0	31.2	1,278	10.8	23.8	257
1952	82.2	40.0	3,292	42.3	28.8	1,217	9.2	24.8	228
1953	81.6	39.3	3,210	43.2	26.7	1,153	9.6	25.7	247
1954	82.2	37.2	3,058	46.9	30.1	1,410	14.7	25.7	379
1955	81.1	39.8	3,230	47.5	31.6	1,503	16.3	24.6	401
1956	78.2	44.2	3,455	44.7	26.0	1,163	14.8	25.4	377
1957 2/	74.0	46.0	3,403	43.0	30.4	1,308	16.5	26.3	436
1958 3/	75.1	41.3	3,100	39.7	28.4	1,128	16.0	24.6	394

Year	Sorghum grain			Total four feed grains			
				Acreage			
	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Production	Planted 4/	Harvested	Yield per planted acre 5/	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Tons	Mil. tons
Average 1952-56	9.1	19.6	178	148.0	137.6	.84	124.4
1950	10.3	22.6	234	151.3	142.6	.81	121.8
1951	8.5	19.1	163	143.6	133.9	.79	113.1
1952	5.3	17.0	91	139.1	131.5	.86	119.7
1953	6.3	18.4	116	140.7	133.0	.84	117.5
1954	11.7	20.1	235	155.5	145.8	.80	123.9
1955	12.9	18.9	243	157.8	146.2	.83	130.9
1956	9.3	22.1	206	147.1	131.6	.89	130.2
1957 2/	19.5	28.9	562	153.0	142.1	.93	142.4
1958 3/	6/15.5	20.2	303	146.3	---	.84	123.0

1/ For all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated 1958 acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. Production computed on the basis of the prospective plantings, assuming 1952-56 average yields per planted acre by States.

4/ Includes sorghum acreage harvested for grain.

5/ Computed from data on production and acreage planted. Changes in yield reflect changes in acreage of the four grains and distribution by States, as well as, changes in the yield of the individual grains.

6/ Unofficial estimate based on total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years.

The acreage seeded to barley in 1958 will be 3 percent below last year's high acreage, if farmers carry out their March 1 plans. The 16.0 million acres in prospect are about 3 million above the 1952-56 average and the third highest acreage since 1943. With 1952-56 average yields by States, a 1958 crop of 394 million bushels would be produced--10 percent below the record crop of 1957, but 21 percent above the 5 year average.

Farmers plan to seed about 23.5 million acres to sorghums in 1958, nearly 3.5 million acres less than the record acreage of 1957. This would be the third largest acreage of record and 48 percent above the 10 year average. A smaller acreage than in 1957 is in prospect for each of the major producing States. Kansas growers plan to cut acreage 23 percent; Nebraska, 14 percent; Oklahoma, 17 percent; Colorado, 35 percent and Texas, 3 percent. Increased irrigation of sorghum for grain and more extensive use of hybrid seed has increased yield per acre. There also has been an upward trend in the acreage harvested for grain, though the percentage varies materially from year to year. Generally, the more favorable growing seasons are accompanied by larger percentage harvested for grain. If the percentage harvested for grain in 1958 is about the same as in the past few years, with some allowance for trend, 1952-56 average yields, by States, on the prospective acreage would produce a crop of about 303 million bushels. This would be substantially below the 562 million bushels produced last year, but much larger than the 1952-56 average of 178 million.

Near Record Feed Concentrate Supply Probable for 1958-59

With an average growing season this year, the 1958-59 supply of feed concentrates probably would be only a little below the record supply for 1957-58. Yields at the five year average on the 1958 prospective acreages of feed grains would produce a total crop of 123 million tons, 14 percent below the record output of 142 million tons in 1957. A crop of this size, plus the record carryover of around 60 million tons in prospect and another large supply of byproduct feeds and other feeds, however, would give a total feed concentrate supply of about 211 million tons, only 4 percent below the 1957-58 record (table 4). If yields of corn and other feed grains are adjusted for recent trends, 5 or 6 million tons would be added to indicated production, which would bring the total supply very close to the record of 219 million tons last year. Even if 1958 should turn out to be a severe drought year such as 1934 or 1936, the 60 million ton carryover, nearly one half of the 1952-56 average production, would be sufficient to maintain domestic consumption in 1958-59 at the average rate of recent years.

Supplies of protein feeds in 1958-59 probably will at least equal the high level of 1957-58. Another record acreage of soybeans is in prospect for 1958, 10 percent over the 1957 acreage. With a normal growing season and a big carryover of soybeans in prospect, this would give a record supply of soybeans for crushing and export in 1958-59. A smaller flaxseed acreage is in prospect, although average yields would give a bigger crop than

Table 3 .- Planted acreages of feed grains, hay and related crops, 1947-56 average, 1956, 1957 and prospective plantings for 1958

Crop	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Prospective 1958 1/	1958 as a percentage of: Average	1958 as a percentage of: 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
Corn	82,874	78,219	73,985	75,143	90.7	101.6
Oats	43,976	44,691	43,020	39,658	90.2	92.2
Barley	12,469	14,835	16,537	16,034	128.6	97.0
Sorghum grain 2/	8,382	9,342	19,475	3/15,500	184.9	79.6
Total, 4 feed grains	147,701	147,087	153,017	146,335	99.1	95.6
All sorghums	15,916	21,513	26,958	23,519	147.8	87.2
Wheat	72,939	60,658	49,919	4/56,505	77.5	113.2
Soybeans 5/	15,936	21,671	21,804	23,985	150.5	110.0
Flaxseed	4,836	5,866	5,562	4,607	95.3	82.8
All hay 2/	74,204	73,302	73,776	72,533	97.7	98.3

1/ Based on farmers' acreage intentions on March 1. 2/ Acreage harvested. 3/ Unofficial estimate based on relationship between total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years. 4/ Winter wheat seeded (43,917,000) plus the prospective acreage (12,588,000 acres) for spring wheat. 5/ Grown alone.

Table 4 .- Feed concentrate supplies, total and per animal unit, United States, average 1952-56, annual 1950-58

Season beginning	Feed grains: Carryover 1/	Feed grains: Production 2/	Feed grains: Total supply	Other feed concentrates 3/	Total supply feed concentrates	Grain-consuming animal units 4/	Supply per animal unit
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Millions	Tons
Average 1952-56	32.2	124.4	156.7	27.2	183.9	160.9	1.14
1950	30.5	121.8	152.3	26.5	178.8	168.1	1.06
1951	28.6	113.1	141.7	27.5	169.2	167.3	1.01
1952	20.1	119.7	139.8	27.3	167.1	158.8	1.05
1953	27.0	117.5	144.5	28.0	172.5	156.7	1.10
1954	31.7	123.9	155.6	26.4	182.0	161.5	1.13
1955	39.1	130.9	170.0	26.9	196.9	165.6	1.19
1956	43.3	130.2	173.5	27.5	201.0	161.7	1.24
1957 5/	48.9	142.4	191.3	27.5	218.8	162.7	1.34
1958 6/	60.0	7/123.0	183.0	28.0	211.0	168.0	1.26

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains on October 1, oats and barley on July 1. 2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley and sorghum grain. 3/ Imported feed grains and wheat, rye and byproduct feeds fed to livestock. 4/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during October-September feeding season. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Tentative estimates based on indications in March. 7/ Based on acreage intentions on March 1 and 1952-56 average yields by States.

in 1957 and provide a larger supply for processing into linseed cake and meal. Supplies of other oilseed meals probably will be at least as large as in 1957-58. Tankage and meat meal production may increase during the coming year, if livestock production expands.

The total number of grain-consuming livestock is expected to increase to around 168 million units in 1958-59, 3 percent larger than in the current feeding year and close to the post war peak in 1950-51. Allowing for this prospective increase, supplies per animal unit would be a little smaller than the 1957-58 record,but around a tenth larger than the 1952-56 average.

Livestock Production Expected to Increase in 1958

Livestock production is expected to expand during 1958. Much of this increase will be in hog production as farmers are expected to increase their 1958 spring and fall pig crops. This would mean increased hog feeding in the last half of 1958 and the first half of 1959. Cattle numbers have declined slightly in the past 2 years from the record number on January 1, 1956. The number of cattle on feed for market on January 1 was about 3 percent below the high level of a year earlier, but it has since increased relative to last year. Cattle feeding is expected to continue heavy at least through the first half of 1958. Farmers are taking advantage of the favorable cattle and hog prices to dispose of this year's high moisture corn that may not keep through the spring and summer months. A further increase is expected in broiler production in 1958 and more chickens will be raised for laying flock replacement. The number of layers on farms, however, is expected to be smaller than a year earlier at least through the first half of 1958. The number of dairy cattle on farms probably will follow the slight downward trend of recent years in 1958, but farmers are expected to continue feeding their cows liberally.

Smaller Acreage and Production of Hay in Prospect

Farmers plan to reduce the 1958 hay acreage to 72.5 million, 2 percent below the 1957 acreage and the lowest since 1948. Production probably will be somewhat below the record crop of 121 million tons in 1957, when yields reached an all time high. With 1952-56 average yields, by States, a crop of 106 million tons would be produced in 1958. The carryover from last year's big supply probably will be above average and the 1958-59 supply may total around 125 to 130 million tons compared with the 1957-58 supply of 139 million tons and the 1952-56 average of 124 million.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Feed Prices Advance from January Low; Livestock-Feed Price Ratios Generally Favorable

Prices of feed grains and a number of byproduct feeds have advanced during the past two months, raising the general level of feed prices from the January low. The index of prices received by farmers for feed grains rose 5 percent from mid-January to mid-March, but was still 16 percent lower than a year earlier. The index of wholesale prices of high protein feeds increased 12 percent from January to March, when it averaged 9 percent higher than a year earlier. These advances were a delayed seasonal movement, but prices also have been influenced by increased feed requirements resulting from cold weather and heavy snows, generally favorable livestock prices and the heavy movement of feed grains under price support.

The price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago has advanced 10 cent per bushel from the weekly average of $1.09 per bushel in late January to the week ended March 14, then lost 4 cents of this gain the following week. Corn prices normally are lowest in November and advance seasonally to a high in August. The increase of corn prices from January to March this year appears to be a delayed seasonal advance as farmers have passed the seasonal peak in marketing their corn. Some further rise may occur this spring unless high moisture corn becomes more of a factor in the market than now appears probable.

Sorghum grain prices also have advanced substantially from the seasonal low level reached last fall. The average price received by farmers in mid-March was $1.69 per hundred pounds, 27 cents higher than last November. The heavy movement of sorghum grain under the price support program appears to have been a major factor strengthening sorghum grain prices. Much of the high moisture sorghum grain, which tended to depress prices, has been artificially dried or otherwise disposed of although some still remains on hand. Prices of oats and barley have been relatively stable in the past two or three months. The average price received by farmers for oats has been at the 1957 support level in recent months, but prices of other feed grains continue below the supports.

Among the byproduct feeds, the animal protein feeds, soybean meal, cottonseed meal and wheat millfeeds have made the greatest gains in the past two or three months. Since early January, prices of tankage and meat meal have advanced about 45 percent, reflecting comparatively short supplies of these feeds. Substantial gains also have been made in prices of soybean meal and wheat millfeeds, and a more moderate rise in cottonseed meal prices.

Table 5 .- Feed grains: Average prices received by farmers, United States, 1950-57

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Season average 1/ 2/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Corn (per bushel)												
1950	1.37	1.37	1.45	1.54	1.60	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.62	1.63	1.65	1.65	1.52
1951	1.64	1.61	1.68	1.68	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.70	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.66
1952	1.53	1.45	1.50	1.48	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.49	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.50	1.52
1953	1.34	1.33	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.53	1.53	1.48
1954	1.45	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.40	1.36	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.24	1.43
1955	1.14	1.09	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.32	1.39	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.43	1.35
1956	1.19	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.15	1.29
1957	1.06	.985	.984	.931	.958	1.00							
	Sorghum grain (per hundredweight)												
1950	1.63	1.77	1.88	2.10	2.18	2.12	2.14	2.22	2.16	2.09	2.09	2.12	1.87
1951	2.15	2.37	2.51	2.53	2.51	2.52	2.56	2.60	2.68	2.69	2.90	3.02	2.36
1952	2.87	2.82	2.84	2.74	2.65	2.66	2.52	2.48	2.39	2.42	2.42	2.26	2.82
1953	2.19	2.18	2.21	2.29	2.32	2.40	2.43	2.47	2.27	2.20	2.22	2.16	2.36
1954	2.14	2.16	2.22	2.26	2.26	2.23	2.23	2.39	2.24	1.96	1.77	1.67	2.25
1955	1.63	1.66	1.72	1.78	1.81	1.84	1.93	2.02	2.02	2.07	2.15	2.03	1.75
1956	2.07	2.11	2.14	2.13	2.09	2.07	2.04	1.99	1.89	1.72	1.66	1.57	2.05
1957	1.43	1.42	1.56	1.63	1.62	1.69							

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Season average 1/ 2/
	Oats (per bushel)												
1950	.763	.706	.728	.735	.806	.849	.882	.919	.909	.907	.889	.829	.788
1951	.783	.759	.775	.819	.911	.949	.938	.890	.891	.871	.822	.781	.820
1952	.761	.800	.835	.828	.845	.842	.821	.773	.783	.763	.749	.705	.789
1953	.701	.717	.714	.727	.745	.767	.779	.781	.781	.780	.766	.735	.742
1954	.668	.675	.711	.731	.761	.767	.768	.757	.737	.727	.715	.698	.714
1955	.598	.549	.563	.591	.605	.626	.622	.619	.618	.623	.634	.632	.601
1956	.653	.680	.681	.690	.724	.744	.752	.728	.720	.712	.703	.661	.689
1957	.620	.577	.603	.612	.614	.618	.613	.611	.621				
	Barley (per bushel)												
1950	1.15	1.12	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.19	1.27	1.33	1.34	1.30	1.28	1.22	1.19
1951	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.23	1.34	1.38	1.42	1.38	1.36	1.31	1.28	1.24	1.26
1952	1.31	1.39	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.41	1.37	1.28	1.32	1.30	1.24	1.16	1.37
1953	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.17
1954	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	.995	1.09
1955	.955	.884	.899	.909	.919	.920	.924	.915	.925	.949	.963	.931	.919
1956	.948	.969	.959	.977	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.03	.985	.956	.881	1.00
1957	.850	.830	.818	.833	.852	.859	.855	.867	.851				

1/ State prices weighted by quantity sold.

2/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loan and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average loan rate, by States.

Table 6.- Prices of specified feeds per ton, March 1958 with comparisons

Feed	Market	Average of 1952-56 feeding year	March			March 1958 as a percentage of average	Percent of price of corn	
			1956	1957	1958 1/		Average 1952-56	1958
		Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grains and byproduct feeds								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow	Chicago	51.05	47.20	46.10	41.60	81	100	100
Oats, No. 2 White	Minneapolis	45.95	40.45	45.25	40.95	89	90	98
Barley, No. 3	Minneapolis	53.45	46.80	50.80	49.10	92	105	118
Milo, Maize	Kansas City	49.50	43.00	46.90	40.40	82	97	97
Bran, Standard spring	Minneapolis	43.05	41.00	44.25	40.50	94	84	97
Middlings	Minneapolis	44.50	40.40	43.75	40.00	90	87	96
Soybean meal	Chicago	72.75	58.05	58.25	65.75	90	143	158
Gluten feed	Chicago	51.55	44.50	47.00	45.00	87	101	108
Distillers' dried grains	Cincinnati	63.65	57.90	60.50	55.00	86	125	132
Brewers' dried grains	Milwaukee	51.40	42.40	47.75	46.75	91	101	112
							Percentage of price of soybean meal	
Protein Feeds								
Soybean meal	Chicago	72.75	58.05	58.25	65.75	90	100	100
Cottonseed meal	Memphis	62.60	50.40	54.55	63.10	101	86	96
Linseed meal	Minneapolis	64.70	51.40	59.50	55.40	86	89	84
Tankage	Chicago	87.30	68.75	78.10	107.20	123	120	163
Meat meal	Chicago	83.50	64.05	70.00	101.90	122	115	155
Fish meal	Buffalo	136.50	139.95	136.25	128.75	94	188	196
Gluten feed	Chicago	51.55	44.50	47.00	45.00	87	71	68
Distillers' dried grains	Cincinnati	63.65	57.90	60.50	55.00	86	87	84
Brewers' dried grains	Milwaukee	51.40	42.40	47.75	46.75	91	71	71

1/ Grain prices are the average for 3 weeks ended March 21.

The very large supply of corn this year has depressed corn prices to a relatively lower level than most other feeds. In the first 3 weeks of March, the average price per ton of No. 2 White oats at Minneapolis was 98 percent of the price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago (table 6). During 1952-56, the price of oats averaged only 90 percent of the price of corn. The price of barley at Minneapolis was 118 percent of the March price of corn, compared with the 1952-56 average of 105 percent. Corn also was relatively cheap compared with wheat millfeeds, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and gluten feed, but it was about average in relation to the price of sorghum grain.

The recent increase in the price of soybean meal placed it at the highest level relative to corn since October 1955. The average price of soybean meal per ton at Chicago in March was 158 percent of the average price per ton of corn, compared with the 1952-56 average of 143 percent. In the past two or three years soybean meal has been unusually low in relation to the price of corn.

The price of soybean meal, however, continues low in relation to the price of some of the other high protein feeds. During March, prices of tankage and meat meal were much higher than the 5 year average relative to the price of soybean meal. Fish meal and cottonseed meal were moderately higher. The price of soybean meal, however, was about average relative to prices of linseed meal, gluten feed and brewers' and distillers' dried grains.

Feed prices this winter were generally low in relation to prices of livestock and livestock products. Livestock feeders were favored with unusually low corn prices relative to prices of beef cattle and hogs. In mid-February the price received by farmers for 100 pounds of hog was equivalent to 20.6 bushels of corn, a new record high for the hog-corn ratio. The ratio declined only slightly in March. Based on Chicago prices, 100 pounds of slaughter cattle in February and March was equivalent to about 24 bushels of corn, which was near record. Feed prices also have been below average relative to dairy products and eggs, but have been above average relative to broilers, farm chickens and turkeys.

Receipts of Corn Decline Below a Year Earlier

Receipts of corn at primary markets have declined during the past 2 or 3 months after reaching a record level for December. The total of 30 million bushels for February was equal to the 1952-56 average but 20 million smaller than a year earlier. Receipts continued lower than a year earlier in March. The currently lower level of receipts apparently has been largely the result of smaller domestic sales of corn by CCC.

Corn this winter has been higher in moisture content and has graded lower than in other recent years. During December-February, 45 percent of the corn received at primary markets graded No. 3 or better, compared

Table 7.- Corn: Inspected receipts by grades at principal markets, December-February, average 1952-56, annual 1955-57 1/

Grade	Average 1952-56		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	Cars	Pct.	Cars	Pct.	Cars	Pct.	Cars	Pct.
1	5,004	13.4	3,210	9.2	9,974	20.7	2,832	5.3
2	11,820	31.7	8,745	25.2	19,523	40.4	9,123	17.2
3	10,388	27.9	12,467	35.9	9,752	20.2	12,147	22.9
4	5,644	15.2	7,488	21.6	4,407	9.1	14,995	28.2
5	1,755	4.7	762	2.2	1,472	3.0	9,904	18.6
Sample	2,638	7.1	2,045	5.9	3,207	6.6	4,131	7.8
Total	37,249	100.0	34,717	100.0	48,335	100.0	53,132	100.0

1/ Chicago, Decatur, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Toledo.

Compiled from reports of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 8.- Receipts of feed grains at primary markets, October-February, average 1952-56, annual 1956 and 1957

Month	Corn 1/			Oats 1/			Barley 2/		
	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	Average 1952-56	1956	1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
October	43,113	45,971	20,521	5,822	4,726	7,279	11,269	8,968	14,071
November	55,647	47,335	34,700	5,983	4,152	5,090	11,856	13,346	12,357
December	27,786	23,312	53,984	9,610	5,299	6,196	10,562	12,196	10,437
January	31,069	32,836	46,017	8,383	7,261	5,418	12,851	10,537	15,980
February	30,401	49,429	29,586	5,632	3,754	4,111	10,144	8,344	11,859

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

with 81 percent in 1956-57 and the 1952-56 average of 73 percent. (See table 7). At Chicago, 32 percent of the corn sold during December-February graded No. 3 or better, compared with 41 percent in 1956-57 and 49 percent in 1955-56.

CCC Sales of Corn Smaller Than a Year Ago

A total of 89 million bushels of corn were sold or otherwise disposed of by CCC during October-February this year, 27 million less than in the same period of 1956-57. Domestic sales during the 5 months were down sharply from 69 million bushels in 1956-57 to 14 million bushels this year. Export sales and donations increased to about 75 million bushels, 28 million more than a year earlier.

The 7.3 million bushels of sorghum grain sold during October-February were about 2 million less than in the same period of 1956-57. July-February sales of oats by CCC totaled a little over 16 million bushels, much smaller than the 38 million bushels a year earlier. Barley sales totaled 51 million bushels, much larger than the 29 million sold last year. Export sales have accounted for most of the total sales of feed grains so far during the 1957-58 marketing year. Big feed grain crops this year in most of the country and the greatly reduced Emergency Feed Grain Program have been partly responsible for the drop in sales to domestic consumers.

Domestic Use of Oilseed Meals Slightly Above Last Year's Level; Exports Down Sharply

Domestic consumption of oilseed meal during October-February was slightly above that of a year earlier, while exports were down sharply. Production was about 4 percent lower than in the same period of last year, and stocks of the oilseed meals totaled 343,000 tons on March 1,practically the same as on that date last year.

Production of the five oilseed meals totaled 4,884,000 tons during the 5 month period, 186,000 less than in the same period of 1956-57. Imports were about the same as a year earlier, while exports were only about half as large as the 326,000 tons exported in the same 5 months of 1956-57. Domestic consumption of the five oilseed meals totaled about 4,735,000 tons, 1 percent more than a year earlier.

Production of soybean meal during October-February totaled 3,353,000 tons, 4 percent more than a year earlier. Exports dropped from the very high level of 259,000 tons for the 5 month period of last year to about 155,000 this year. Domestic use of 3,170,000 tons was up 180,000 tons; March 1 stocks totaled 73,000 tons, 16,000 less than a year ago. Production of cottonseed meal during October-February this year was down 16 percent from a year earlier, and linseed meal was 25 percent smaller. Domestic use and exports of the two feeds were substantially smaller than a year earlier, and large stocks were on hand March 1. Production of tankage and meat meal also was smaller in the early months of the 1957-58 feeding season than a year earlier. Total output of other major protein feeds was about the same.

Tankage and Meat Meal Production Estimates Revised

Production estimates of tankage and meat meal were revised for the period 1955 to date on the basis of a recent Government survey of the industry. In making this new survey, a complete canvas was made of all probable producers of meat meal and tankage throughout the nation, which made it possible to expand substantially the coverage of reporting plants. The new series also includes poultry byproduct meal, which was not included in the old series, but it does not include feather meal. Based on the expanded coverage as provided by the survey, production estimates were revised upward one-third for 1955, 1956 and the first half of 1957 over estimates previously published. The revised production figures are given for recent years in table 9. The monthly data for the years prior to 1955 are not comparable with the revised data for 1955 to date.

January 1 Livestock Numbers Down 1 Percent

The combined number of livestock and poultry on farms January 1, 1958 was down 1 percent from a year earlier. Small decreases were reported for most major classes of livestock. The total number of all cattle was down about 1 percent and hogs on farms dropped less than 1 percent. Farm chickens were down 5 percent, while the number of sheep on farms increased 2 percent during 1957. Horses and mules continued their downward trend which has been underway for a number of years, declining about 6 percent during 1957.

Feeding of Dairy Cattle Continues Liberal

Farmers continued to feed their dairy cows at a record rate during 1957. The average quantity of grains and other concentrates fed per cow increased 7 percent from 1956 to a new high of 1,945 pounds. The total quantity fed was estimated at 19,946,000 tons, 4 percent more than in 1956. This made up about 15 percent of all feed concentrates fed to livestock and poultry.

The amount of grain and other concentrates fed to milk cows in dairy reporters' herds averaged 6.94 pounds daily in 1957, compared with 6.77 pounds in 1956 and the 1946-55 average of 6.12 pounds. The average quantity of

Table 9.- Tankage and meat meal: Production, United States, by months, 1949-57

Year beginning Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
							Tankage 1/						
1949	16.9	18.5	19.4	15.4	15.3	15.8	15.0	16.2	15.2	16.1	15.9	15.6	195.3
1950	18.6	22.3	21.0	21.8	18.5	17.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	15.0	18.0	17.4	213.4
1951	17.8	19.9	19.1	21.0	18.7	16.2	14.0	15.7	17.7	16.2	19.2	17.0	209.5
1952	19.1	19.4	19.4	21.5	19.6	18.2	17.6	18.6	17.6	18.5	19.2	18.2	226.9
1953	18.8	21.3	20.0	19.8	17.7	16.8	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.4	20.0	18.3	219.8
1954	18.8	21.3	20.8	1/26.2	24.5	22.3	22.3	22.4	24.8	22.7	26.5	26.2	278.8
1955	26.9	29.4	27.1	28.3	28.2	25.3	23.5	25.1	23.6	24.3	29.4	25.4	316.5
1956	27.4	30.7	28.1	26.1	24.2	22.7	20.9	22.3	21.0	23.1	26.1	24.5	297.1
1957 2/	24.9	24.9	23.4										
							Meat meal 1/						
1949	48.0	48.6	49.5	46.0	45.0	48.1	47.4	53.3	51.0	51.1	51.5	50.2	589.7
1950	52.5	53.3	55.5	56.4	48.7	49.8	46.7	51.6	50.0	50.7	59.2	53.3	627.7
1951	58.9	60.3	55.6	62.2	54.5	51.8	54.8	55.9	56.0	54.7	59.9	59.8	684.4
1952	66.4	59.0	58.8	62.4	55.1	60.0	64.1	66.4	66.0	70.0	68.9	68.4	765.4
1953	73.7	67.8	70.5	68.8	64.0	68.8	68.7	65.7	68.0	67.2	66.5	68.9	818.6
1954	68.2	69.7	69.4	1/90.0	85.2	91.8	88.7	90.5	97.8	92.5	99.6	99.0	1,042.4
1955	100.3	99.5	105.1	100.1	101.0	101.9	100.2	107.9	100.7	101.2	112.7	98.5	1,229.1
1956	108.7	108.1	96.5	106.4	92.7	92.4	92.7	100.2	94.8	94.4	100.7	94.0	1,181.6
1957 2/	102.9	95.7	92.1										
							Total tankage and meat meal 1/						
1949	64.9	67.1	68.9	61.4	60.3	63.9	62.4	69.5	66.2	67.2	67.4	65.8	785.0
1950	71.1	75.6	76.5	78.2	67.2	67.1	61.1	66.2	64.5	65.7	77.2	70.7	841.1
1951	76.7	80.2	74.7	83.2	73.2	68.0	68.8	71.6	70.7	70.9	79.1	76.8	893.9
1952	85.5	78.4	78.2	83.9	74.7	78.2	81.7	85.0	83.6	88.5	88.1	86.6	992.3
1953	92.5	89.1	90.5	88.6	81.7	85.6	85.0	82.3	84.8	84.6	86.5	87.2	1,038.4
1954	87.0	91.0	90.2	1/116.2	109.7	114.1	111.0	112.9	122.6	115.2	126.1	125.2	1,321.2
1955	127.2	128.9	132.2	128.4	129.2	127.2	123.7	133.0	124.3	125.5	142.1	123.9	1,545.6
1956	136.1	138.8	124.6	132.5	116.9	115.1	113.6	122.5	115.8	117.5	126.8	118.5	1,478.7
1957 2/	127.8	120.6	115.5										

1/ Data have been revised beginning with January 1955, by extending coverage to include additional plants and specifying that meat meal should include poultry byproduct meal (feather meal not included). Data for the years prior to 1955 are not comparable with the revised estimates for 1955-57.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Livestock numbers on farms in the United States, January 1, average 1952-56 and annually 1950-58

Year	All cattle, including milk cows	Milk cows	Hogs	All sheep	Horses and mules	Chickens 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average 1952-56	94,278	23,436	52,927	31,619	4,916	399,009
1950	77,963	23,853	58,937	29,826	7,781	456,549
1951	82,083	23,568	62,269	30,633	7,036	430,988
1952	88,072	23,060	62,117	31,982	6,150	426,555
1953	94,241	23,549	51,755	31,900	5,403	398,158
1954	95,679	23,896	45,114	31,356	4,791	396,776
1955	96,592	23,462	50,474	31,582	4,309	390,708
1956	96,804	23,213	55,173	31,273	3,928	382,846
1957	94,502	22,916	51,703	30,840	3,574	390,137
1958 2/	93,967	22,357	51,559	31,328	3,348	370,475

1/ Number of farms, not including commercial broilers.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Rations fed to milk cows: Individual feeds as percentage of the total, by regions, 1957 1/

Region	Corn	Small grains			Oilseeds and oilseed meals			Other millfeeds		Commercial mixed feed	All other
		Oats	Barley	Wheat	Cottonseed and meal	Linseed meal	Soybean meal 2/	Gluten feed or meal	Wheat bran, shorts		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
North Atlantic	12.9	14.2	2.8	0.8	---	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.9	60.8	5.0
East North Central	48.4	32.2	1.7	.3	---	2.0	2.8	.4	3.1	5.9	3.2
West North Central	43.1	29.6	2.7	.3	.4	.5	2.5	---	3.3	13.2	4.4
South Atlantic	21.7	9.6	4.4	.8	3.1	.1	1.1	.1	2.2	41.2	15.7
South Central	31.1	10.1	1.6	.7	7.4	---	1.8	.4	5.0	36.1	5.8
Western	2.5	9.3	13.0	2.1	1.7	.6	.1	---	3.9	59.5	7.3
United States	32.0	21.6	3.4	.7	1.4	.8	1.9	.3	3.2	29.2	5.5

1/ Based on reports of concentrate ration fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reports on May 1 and November 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of soybeans.

Compiled from Milk Production, Crop Reporting Board, AMS, March 12, 1958 grain and other concentrates fed per 100 pounds of milk produced also has increased slightly over the past several years. This reflects the tendency to feed relatively more concentrates as milk production per cow increases. The average of 31.2 pounds of concentrates fed per 100 pounds of milk produced in 1957 was about 3 percent more than the 1946-55 average.

Of the total grains and other concentrates fed to milk cows in 1957, corn made up 32.0 percent; other grains, 25.7 percent; commercially-mixed feeds, 29.2 percent and oilseed meals and other byproduct feeds, the remaining 13.1 percent. About 60 percent of all the dairy rations fed in the North Atlantic and the West was commercially prepared (table 11). In the North Central region, only a small percentage of the dairy ration was purchased as a commercially prepared feed, while a little over a third of the dairy feed in the South was purchased ready-mixed.

GOVERNMENT FEED GRAIN PROGRAMS

Corn Acreage Allotments for 1958

The total acreage allotment for the 1958 commercial area is 38,818,381 acres, 4 percent more than the total allotment in 1957. Most of this increase, however, is for the 38 new counties added to the commercial area this year. There was little change in the allotments for those counties that were in the commercial area both years.

Acreage allotments are in effect for corn in 1958 for the fifth successive year. Allotments also had been in effect in 1950 and in the period 1938-42. The commercial area is established each year to include counties with a 10-year average corn production per farm, exclusive of corn used as silage, of 450 bushels or more and an average of 4 bushels or more per acre of farm land.

As corn yields have increased, the commercial area has expanded, especially in the eastern and southern regions of the country. The 1958 commercial area includes 932 counties, 38 more than in 1957 and 92 more than in 1956. The 1958 commercial area includes all or parts of 26 States. Two counties in South Carolina and five counties in Florida will be in the commercial area for the first time this year.

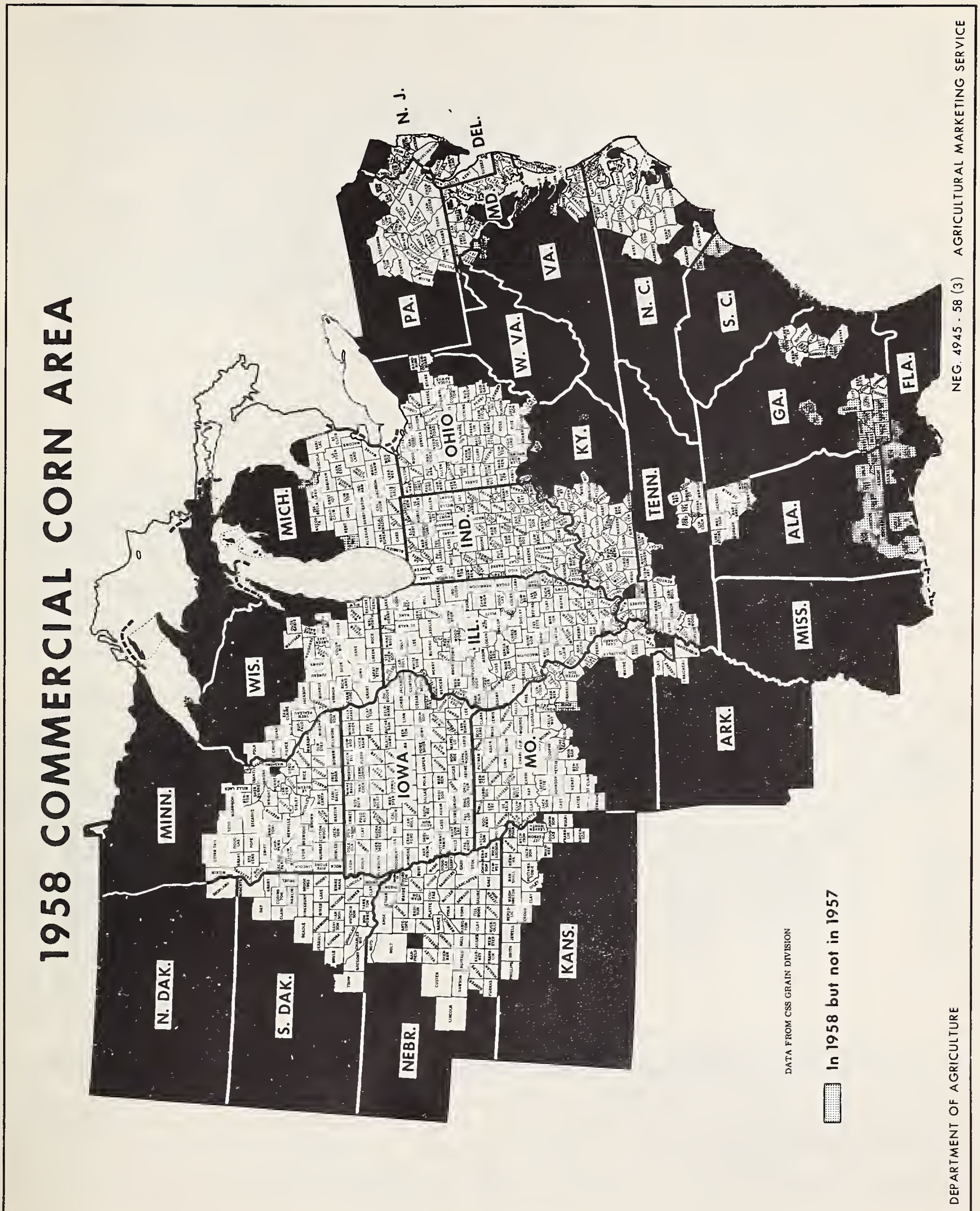
The acreage allotment this year is 35 percent below the total acreage planted in the 932 counties in the 1958 commercial area in the period 1952-56, (table 13). Although acreage allotments were in effect in 1954 and 1955, the total acreage planted in the commercial area in those 2 years was maintained at about the same level as in 1952 and 1953. From 1955 to 1957, however, corn acreage in the 1958 commercial area was reduced 6 million acres, or 10 percent, reflecting the influence of the Soil Bank Program as well as acreage allotments.

Table 12.- Corn: Acreage allotments in 1957 and 1958 and acreages planted in the 1957 commercial area in 1956 and 1957

State	1957 Program						1958 Program	
	Number of commercial counties	Acres allotted	Acreage planted in commercial area 1/		Compliance with program 2/		Number of commercial counties	Acres allotted
			1956	1957	Percentage of corn farms	Percentage of corn acreage		
	Number	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Number	1,000 acres
New Jersey	11	105	167	150	55.8	19.3	11	107
Pennsylvania	31	582	868	834	35.4	11.2	31	578
Ohio	71	2,157	3,427	3,180	35.0	10.5	71	2,201
Indiana	92	3,016	4,772	4,616	36.8	11.2	92	3,098
Illinois	102	5,858	8,737	8,368	37.8	14.7	102	5,955
Michigan	35	996	1,726	1,588	42.9	10.6	37	1,103
Wisconsin	38	1,298	2,176	2,133	24.7	4.6	38	1,336
Minnesota	60	3,436	5,504	5,661	24.9	9.6	60	3,516
Iowa	99	6,863	10,583	10,199	28.4	11.5	99	6,983
Missouri	72	2,381	3,499	3,079	48.8	17.3	73	2,436
North Dakota	1	71	105	105	51.1	23.6	1	74
South Dakota	32	1,949	2,933	2,933	29.2	8.9	32	1,972
Nebraska	61	4,172	5,466	4,373	58.2	28.1	61	4,172
Kansas	23	905	973	905	61.8	30.4	23	911
Delaware	3	109	152	147	43.4	12.2	3	108
Maryland	16	264	419	402	35.6	10.7	16	281
Virginia	10	124	164	160	40.8	14.9	15	156
West Virginia	2	16	27	24	41.8	22.9	2	16
North Carolina	32	850	1,249	1,181	36.8	17.1	32	861
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50
Georgia	14	378	577	584	37.3	15.1	28	697
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	112
Kentucky	52	910	1,201	1,033	54.7	23.7	52	933
Tennessee	25	458	647	570	56.7	18.4	25	465
Alabama	8	303	477	471	40.8	7.6	17	609
Arkansas	4	88	121	97	68.3	21.7	4	88
Total	894	37,289	55,970	52,793	38.6	14.0	932	38,818

1/ Acreage planted in the 1957 commercial area in 1956 and 1957.
2/ Preliminary. Percentage of the corn farms and corn acreage in the commercial area in 1957 in compliance with acreage allotments.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.



1958 COMMERCIAL CORN AREA

DATA FROM CSS GRAIN DIVISION

▨ In 1958 but not in 1957

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4945 - 58 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The percentage of the farmers complying with the acreage allotment program has declined in recent years. In 1957 only 39 percent of the corn producers in the commercial area complied with their acreage allotments. These complying producers, however, cut their corn acreage 48 percent below their total acreage allotments, as many of them also participated in the Corn Acreage Reserve Program. Only about a seventh of the total corn in the commercial area was grown on the farms of producers complying with their acreage allotments.

The acreage of corn planted in the noncommercial area has trended downward for a number of years. The 1957 acreage was 14 percent less than 5 years ago. Declining acreages in commercial and noncommercial areas in recent years have been more than offset by increasing yields per acre. Production in 1956 and 1957 in both areas was above the 1952-56 average in spite of declining acreage.

Table 13.- Corn: Acreage, yield and production in the 1958 commercial and noncommercial areas, 1952-57

Year	Commercial area 1/			Noncommercial area			Commercial area as a % of U. S.	
	Planted acreage	Yield 2/	Production	Planted acreage	Yield 2/	Production	Acreage	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Pct.
Average 1952-56	59.4	45.7	2,717	21.7	24.5	532	73	84
1952	59.1	47.6	2,815	23.1	20.6	477	72	86
1953	60.3	44.7	2,699	21.3	24.0	511	74	84
1954	60.2	43.4	2,614	22.0	20.2	444	73	85
1955	60.0	43.4	2,608	21.1	29.5	622	74	81
1956	57.4	49.6	2,850	20.8	29.1	605	73	82
1957 3/	54.2	51.7	2,804	19.8	30.3	599	73	82

1/ Acreage and production for each year in the area determined as the 1958 commercial corn-producing area.

2/ Yield per planted acre.

3/ Preliminary.

About 7 Million Acres of Corn to Go Under 1958 Acreage Reserve Program

Through February 20, the deadline for signing corn Acreage Reserve Agreements, a total of 7.2 million acres of corn had been offered by farmers through application to State Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Offices. In 1957, farmers placed 5.2 million acres under the program. Farmers had signed and filed applications with the ASC offices for about 4.0 million acres of corn, the maximum acreage permitted by the 174.6 million dollars originally allocated to corn under the 1958 Acreage Reserve Program. Farmers filed applications in February for an additional 3.2 million acres which were carried on a "waiting list" pending the outcome of legislation under consideration in Congress to provide funds for additional acreage. In late March, legislation was enacted providing additional funds for the Acreage Reserve Program, bringing the total available for corn to 300 million dollars. This would be sufficient to take care of about 7.0 million acres of the 7.2 million now offered.

The 1958 program differs from the 1957 program in that from the beginning farmers can place their entire corn acreage allotment under the Acreage Reserve Program. The 1957 program originally carried a farm limit of the larger of 20 acres or 30 percent of the farm allotment which was not removed until the end of the sign-up period. Farmers who took part in the 1957 program will be given a 10 percent premium for putting the identical land in the 1958 program. The national average rate of payment offered is $44.46 per acre, compared with the 1957 rate of $42.66 per acre.

The total payments farmers can earn for the 4.0 million acres originally signed is about 170.5 million dollars or an average of about $42.50 per acre. This is well above the average payment of $37.50 per acre under the 1957 program when the sign-up was especially heavy in the lower yielding areas of the Western Corn Belt. The higher average payment per acre this year is largely the result of the 10 percent premium paid on 1957 acreage re-signed this year and the $1.80 increase in the basic rate per acre. There also is a little heavier participation in the higher yielding areas of the Central Corn Belt. Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois are again the four leading States and account for over half of the total U. S. acreage signed this year.

Price Supports Announced for 1958 Oats, Barley and Sorghum grain

Price support rates for the 1958 crops of oats, barley and sorghum were announced by the Department of Agriculture on February 21 at close to the 1957 levels. The supports in each case reflect 70 percent of the parity prices, the same percentage as in 1957. The national average support for 1958 oats is 61 cents per bushel, the same as in 1957. The national average support for barley is 93 cents per bushel, 2 cents less than last year and for sorghum grain, $1.83 per 100 pounds, 3 cents lower than for the 1957 crop.

Table 14.--Feed grains: National average price supports, 1948-58

Crop of	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain
	Dollars per bu.	Dollars per bu.	Dollars per bu.	Dollars per cwt.
1948	1.44	.70	1.15	2.31
1949	1.40	.69	1.09	2.09
1950	1.47	.71	1.10	1.87
1951	1.57	.72	1.11	2.17
1952	1.60	.78	1.22	2.38
1953	1.60	.80	1.24	2.43
1954	1.62	.75	1.15	2.28
1955	1.58	.61	.94	1.78
1956	1.50	.65	1.02	1.97
1957	1.40	.61	.95	1.86
1958	2/	.61	.93	1.83

1/ Price supports available to complying producers in the commercial area in 1950 and in 1954-57 when acreage allotments were in effect. Price supports were available to noncomplying farmers in the commercial area at a national average rate of $1.25 per bushel in 1956 and $1.10 per bushel in 1957.
2/ Not announced at time of preparation of this report.

Large Volume of 1957 Feed Grains Going Under Price Support

Price support operations through February 15 indicate a record total tonnage of feed grains from the 1957 crops will be placed under loan and purchase agreement. Through February 15, 16.5 million tons of the four feed grains were placed under support, a third larger than in the same period of 1956-57. The total for the season is expected to exceed the 1955-56 record of 18.2 million tons. The closing date for placing 1957 barley and oats under price support was January 31 and for sorghum grain February 28. Farmers in most areas have through May 1958 to place their 1957 corn under the support program.

Quantities of oats and barley placed under price support were up sharply from 1956. Farmers placed 141 million bushels of barley under price support, the largest of record, and 61 million bushels of oats, exceeded only in 1954 and 1955.

Through February 15, farmers had placed 250 million bushels of sorghum grain under price support more than double the previous record quantity in 1954. The total for the season will be increased further, as farmers had through February to place sorghum grain under price support.

Table 15.- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, 1956 and 1957 crops

Item	Unit	1956			1957		
		Loan	Purchase agreement	Total	Loan	Purchase agreement	Total
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Corn							
Through February 15 1/							
At full support rate 2/	Bushel	245,198	9,235	254,433	107,457	6,557	114,014
At lower support for non-compliance corn	Bushel	57,609	917	58,526	64,770	2,607	67,377
Total	Bushel	302,807	10,152	312,959	172,227	9,164	181,391
Total for season							
At full support rate 2/	Bushel	317,779	59,237	377,016			
At lower support for non-compliance corn	Bushel	82,946	16,735	99,681			
Total	Bushel	400,725	75,972	476,697			
Oats 3/	Bushel	33,939	2,122	36,061	46,917	14,386	61,303
Barley 3/	Bushel	63,371	13,621	76,992	118,198	22,654	140,852
Sorghum grain	Bushel	38,939	859	39,798	4/244,564	4/5,844	4/250,408
Total	Ton	11,633	669	12,302	15,258	1,194	16,452

1/ Loans on corn available through May 31 in most areas.

2/ Includes some corn placed under price support in the noncommercial area at a national average support rate of 70 percent of parity.

3/ Loans were available through January 31; 1957 preliminary.

4/ Through February 15, loans were available through February 28.

Compiled from reports of Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Through February 15, farmers had placed 181 million bushels of corn under price support, much less than the 313 million in the same period of 1956-57. The comparatively small percentage of corn growers eligible for the full 1957 support rate of $1.40 per bushel, the lateness of harvesting and high moisture content of the crop have been largely responsible for the decline in the quantity of corn going under price support in the early months of the loan period. The 181 million bushels placed under price support included 67.4 million bushels of noncompliance corn at the national average rate of $1.10 per bushel. The bulk of the remaining quantity, totaling 114 million bushels, was placed under support at the $1.40 per bushel rate, although this would also include some corn going under price support in the noncommercial area. All of the decline from a year earlier has been in corn going under support at the full support rate, which was less than half of the 254 million bushels at the full support rate of $1.50 per bushel in the same period of 1956-57. The quantity of noncompliance corn going under support exceeded the 58.5 million bushels in the same period last year.

Reseal Program for 1957 Corn, Oats and Barley

A reseal program for 1957 corn, oats and barley has been announced to permit farmers in certain areas to retain these grains in farm storage for another year. Loans also may be extended for another year on 1955 and 1956 corn now under reseal. The Commodity Stabilization Service will consider feasibility of safe storage and storage needs in determining the areas where the programs will apply.

Loans on 1957 oats and barley (in most areas) will mature April 30, and for corn on July 31, 1958. In addition to the extension of these loans, farmers may convert their 1957 purchase agreements to loans for the coming year. Storage payments for a full year's reseal will be 16 cents per bushel for corn and barley and 12 cents per bushel for oats. If the farmer redeems his grain prior to the new maturity date, his storage payment will be prorated for the period the grain is in storage.

Quantities of corn, oats and barley placed under the reseal program in the past 3 years are shown in table 16. A little less than a fifth of the 1956 corn and about a tenth of the oats and barley were placed under the 1956 reseal program.

Table 16.- Corn, oats and barley: Quantity placed under price support and the reseal program, 1954-56

Grain	1954 crop		1955 crop		1956 crop 1/	
	Placed under price support	Placed under reseal program	Placed under price support	Placed under reseal program	Placed under price support	Placed under reseal program
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn						
Loans	199.5	40.7	356.1	67.1	400.7	81.2
Purchase agreements	59.5	4.5	65.0	5.0	76.0	5.4
Total	259.0	45.2	421.1	72.1	476.7	86.6
Oats						
Loans	64.5	7.5	56.2	8.6	33.9	3.9
Purchase agreements	10.4	.1	12.9	.1	2.1	2/
Total	74.9	7.6	69.1	8.7	36.0	3.9
Barley						
Loans	100.8	5.3	78.5	3/	63.4	7.0
Purchase agreements	14.3	.1	17.5	3/	13.6	.1
Total	115.1	5.4	96.0	3/	77.0	7.1

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

3/ Loans were not extended on 1955 barley.

Compiled from reports of Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 17.- Prices of specified feed grains and byproduct feeds, by weeks, October-March, 1956-57 and 1957-58

Week ended 1/		Corn No. 3 Yellow 2/		Oats No. 2 White 2/		Barley No. 3 2/		Middlings, standard		Soybean meal 3/		Cottonseed meal 4/		Meat meal	
		Chicago		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Chicago		Memphis		Chicago	
		1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
		Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
October	4	1.44	1.18	.720	.639	1.10	1.20	37.50	32.50	58.70	59.50	56.00	52.50	83.75	81.00
	11	1.30	1.18	.725	.656	1.16	1.21	36.50	30.50	56.20	58.50	54.50	51.00	81.25	80.00
	18	1.25	1.19	.754	.666	1.18	1.22	37.50	30.00	56.20	58.50	55.00	51.00	76.25	78.75
	25	1.28	1.22	.771	.673	1.21	1.18	38.00	30.50	56.70	57.50	56.00	50.50	71.25	77.50
November	1	1.30	1.16	.785	.661	1.21	1.17	39.50	31.50	57.70	56.50	56.00	50.00	71.25	76.25
	8	1.32	1.15	.779	.666	1.27	1.16	41.00	31.50	59.20	56.00	56.25	50.50	72.50	75.00
	15	1.34	1.15	.779	.669	1.29	1.16	42.50	30.50	59.20	56.50	57.00	51.75	72.50	72.50
	22	1.36	1.19	.779	.668	1.28	1.19	44.50	29.50	58.20	57.00	57.50	54.00	70.00	72.50
	29	1.39	1.14	.783	.688	1.27	1.19	44.00	30.00	58.70	56.50	57.75	54.50	70.00	72.50
December	6	1.36	1.18	.769	.672	1.27	1.16	44.50	29.50	59.20	55.50	58.00	54.75	71.25	72.50
	13	1.37	1.16	.776	.664	1.24	1.14	44.50	30.00	58.50	55.50	58.50	56.00	71.25	71.25
	20	1.35	1.15	.771	.649	1.28	1.11	44.00	32.00	57.20	55.00	57.00	57.00	68.75	71.25
	27	1.34	1.12	.777	.632	1.25	1.13	---	32.50	---	55.50	57.00	57.00	---	72.50
January	3	1.35	1.15	.777	.631	1.26	1.16	43.00	32.00	58.05	55.50	58.00	56.75	70.00	73.25
	10	1.35	1.14	.778	.651	1.23	1.19	43.50	32.00	57.70	55.00	57.50	57.00	70.00	76.25
	17	1.35	1.10	.783	.652	1.25	1.18	43.50	33.50	61.20	54.00	58.00	57.25	68.75	78.75
	24	1.34	1.10	.780	.620	1.22	1.18	44.50	34.00	63.20	56.00	56.25	57.50	72.50	80.00
	31	1.31	1.09	.777	.618	1.25	1.15	43.50	34.50	62.70	56.00	58.00	57.50	73.75	81.25
February	7	1.27	1.12	.751	.629	1.24	1.17	42.50	33.50	60.20	56.00	56.50	57.00	73.75	81.25
	14	1.27	1.11	.726	.655	1.17	1.20	42.00	33.00	58.50	58.50	56.25	59.00	72.75	82.50
	21	1.28	1.13	.731	.649	1.20	1.20	42.00	33.50	57.50	59.00	55.25	61.00	71.25	85.00
	28	1.27	1.15	.728	.638	1.22	1.18	41.50	34.00	57.00	60.00	55.00	63.00	70.00	91.25
March	7	1.29	1.16	.739	.655	1.22	1.16	41.00	37.00	58.00	63.00	55.00	63.50	68.75	93.75
	14	1.29	1.19	.729	.658	1.20	1.18	43.00	41.00	58.50	65.00	54.50	64.00	68.75	100.00
	21	1.29	1.15	.718	.651	1.22	1.19	45.00	41.00	58.00	67.50	54.50	63.00	70.00	102.50
	28	1.30		.713		1.23		46.00	41.00	58.50	67.50	54.25	62.00	72.50	111.25

1/ Wholesale prices of byproduct feeds are for the Tuesday within the week.

2/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

3/ 44 percent protein.

4/ 41 percent protein.

Table 18.- Corn: Acreage planted, total and with hybrid seed, specified regions, 1929-58

Year	North Central Region		Southern States 1/		Other States 2/		United States	
	Total acreage	Planted with hybrid seed	Total acreage	Planted with hybrid seed	Total acreage	Planted with hybrid seed	Total acreage	Planted with hybrid seed
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1929	63,203	---	31,303	---	4,624	---	99,130	---
1930	66,192	---	33,175	---	4,548	---	103,915	---
1931	69,121	---	35,160	---	5,083	---	109,364	---
1932	70,665	---	36,364	---	5,995	---	113,024	---
1933	68,388	143	36,019	---	5,423	---	109,830	143
1934	58,619	372	37,043	---	4,901	---	100,563	372
1935	58,592	1,140	36,362	---	5,020	---	99,974	1,140
1936	62,257	3,155	34,794	6	4,908	5	101,959	3,166
1937	58,962	7,578	33,409	31	4,803	23	97,174	7,632
1938	54,578	13,884	35,376	108	4,519	87	94,473	14,079
1939	52,115	20,110	35,231	301	4,293	207	91,639	20,618
1940	50,164	25,985	34,277	634	4,251	392	88,692	27,011
1941	49,790	32,356	32,809	1,129	4,238	649	86,837	34,134
1942	52,884	38,590	31,708	1,690	4,226	919	88,818	41,199
1943	58,618	45,797	31,659	2,400	4,064	1,231	94,341	49,428
1944	61,810	51,617	29,477	3,327	4,188	1,531	95,475	56,475
1945	58,783	51,787	26,684	4,284	3,794	1,707	89,261	57,778
1946	59,120	53,685	26,171	5,629	3,607	1,957	88,898	61,271
1947	56,693	52,591	24,976	7,009	3,369	2,076	85,038	61,676
1948	57,320	53,761	24,738	8,879	3,464	2,350	85,522	64,990
1949	59,133	55,725	24,062	9,611	3,543	2,565	86,738	67,901
1950	54,315	51,205	25,051	10,851	3,493	2,557	82,859	64,613
1951	56,988	54,192	22,843	11,137	3,444	2,560	83,275	67,889
1952	56,321	54,219	22,538	12,618	3,371	2,691	82,230	69,528
1953	57,845	55,609	20,377	12,147	3,352	2,790	81,574	70,546
1954	57,764	55,692	20,816	13,076	3,605	3,020	82,185	71,788
1955	57,545	55,785	19,781	13,473	3,771	3,208	81,097	72,466
1956 3/	55,638	54,092	19,031	14,064	3,550	3,063	78,219	71,219
1957 3/	52,571	51,194	17,841	14,112	3,573	3,092	73,985	68,398
1958 4/	53,638		17,989		3,516		75,143	

1/ South Central and South Atlantic Regions.

2/ North Atlantic and Western Regions.

3/ Tentative revisions in hybrid acreages derived by applying the percentage of corn acreage planted with hybrid seed by States, published in July 1957, to all corn acreages planted by States as reported in the Annual Crop Summary in December 1957.

4/ Based on prospective plantings as of March 1.

Table 19.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, January and February, 1958, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1956-57 season 3/	Feb. 1957	1957-58			Oct. 1, 1956	Mar. 1, 1957	1958		
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.			Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	7,509.3	630.0	663.3	725.9	628.1	111.3	88.9	75.7	78.7	73.4
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,289.3	238.9	246.7	238.0	186.4	140.9	228.2	246.3	241.5	224.7
Linseed cake and meal	575.5	41.5	38.3	34.3	36.4	11.8	18.8	63.6	50.7	43.3
Peanut cake and meal	62.5	10.3	4.8	4.2	3.7	1.9	7.6	3.1	2.1	1.5
Copra cake and meal	113.3	8.5	11.4	10.7	7.0	1.3	1.0	.8	.9	4/
Total	10,549.9	929.2	964.5	1,013.1	861.6	267.2	344.5	389.5	373.9	342.9
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,010.5	81.1	90.4	89.6	82.2	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	236.5	16.2	13.6	17.0	16.7	3.8	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
Distillers' dried grains	290.3	25.1	25.8	27.7	25.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9
Wheat millfeeds	4,540.0	358.6	384.8	420.7	366.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	257.0	21.8	12.9	15.7	13.7	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,204.8	20.2	20.8	18.9	14.8	386.9	129.9	363.3	287.4	225.4
Fish meal and solubles	301.7	4.5	10.6	2.5	5/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Dry or powdered skim milk	7.7	.6	.5	.6	5/	.8	.5	.4	.6	5/

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1956-57 season 3/	Jan. 1957	1957-58			1956-57 season 3/	Jan. 1957	1957-58		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	0.1	0	0	0	5/	443.2	49.6	37.6	28.8	38.4
Cottonseed cake and meal	54.6	3.0	2.6	4.8	5/	30.1	2.6	5.4	.1	.1
Linseed cake and meal	2.5	0	6/	.1	5/	42.7	6.9	2.9	.5	.1
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	5/	15.0	.8	.7	.3	4/
Copra cake and meal	66.6	6.8	4.8	7.8	5/	---	---	---	---	---
Total	123.8	9.8	7.4	12.7		531.0	59.9	46.6	29.7	38.6
Wheat millfeeds	108.0	10.6	10.2	8.3	5/	25.6	2.1	2.2	5.2	6.8
Fish meal and solubles	81.8	4.7	4.8	6.0	5/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	6.1	.4	.4	.9	5/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	920	117	87	76	5/	183,735	15,040	21,646	23,020	20,678
Oats, including oatmeal	16,799	1,337	3,382	3,267	5/	27,293	1,614	2,802	3,031	1,570
Barley, including malt	26,542	1,506	3,414	1,469	5/	61,544	3,183	6,601	10,367	9,011
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	22,239	1,240	1,684	3,474	4,345

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1956-57 season 3/	1956-57		1957-58			
		Dec.	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing	139,806	10,690	11,731	12,952	11,682	10,511	11,822
Distilled spirits and alcohol	28,724	2,431	2,676	2,664	2,407	2,423	2,573
Barley							
Malt liquors	78,040	5,279	5,920	5,794	4,481	5,078	5,790
Distilled spirits and alcohol	6,205	539	593	609	547	560	612

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year for all items except oats and barley which is July-June. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Not available at the time of the preparation of this report. 6/ Less than 500 tons.

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